BRITISH HONOR AT STAKE.

How the Private Enterprise of Foreigners is Regarded.

SCIENTIFIC MEN IN COUNCIL

The Royal Geographical Society's Livingstone Search Expedition.

## NECESSITY OF PROMPT ACTION.

I send you by this mail a number of letters and extracts from the English newspapers regarding the impression created here on the receipt of the files of the HERALD containing an account of the travels and adventures of the Herald commissioner sent out in search of Dr. Livingstone in the wilds of Africa. The letters and comments speak for themselves, and I therefore give them without

turther reference:—
THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY AND THE HERALD EXPEDITION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TELEGRAPH:—
SIR—Enclosed is a copy of the advertisement we have sent to the Dauly Telegraph relating to an expedition our society is rapidly organizing to despatch to be East Africa for the search and relief of Dr. Livingstone. Judging from antecedents we believe you will take up the Subject warmly, as being of national interest, and i, therefore, enclose for your use a brief statement of recent facts regarding Livingstone. I ought also to add, with reference to Mr. Stanley's American expedition [the HERALD expedition], of which you give an account to-day, that we have subsequent news from our Consul at Zanzioar of calamities having befallen Mr. Stanley in September last, through being involved in native disturbances, which disposes us to think that he will not reach Lake Tanganyika. Thus the English expedition does not run much risk of being forestalled. Our leader will probatly be an English officer of ability and experience in East Africa, but the choice is not yet fully complete, I am, sir, yours sincerely,
ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, No. 1 SAYLLE ROW, BULLINGTON GAMDENS, W., Jan. 5, 1872.

THE LIVINGSTONE SEARCH AND BELIEF EXPEDITION.

THE LIVINGSTONE SEARCH AND RELIEF EXPEDITION. The following is the advertisement alluded to above, from which it will be seen that the Royal ographical Society, with commendable alacrity has at length, in view of the private enterprise of foreigners, become alive to the necessity of im-mediate action to aid the great African explorer. The advertisement reads:-

rations of Dr. Livingstone in Southern and Eastern Africa, recognize it as a cuty which they owe both to the great travel or his act of the public at large, to make every effort to penetrate the darkness in which his later movements and his present condition are involved, and, if possible, to restore him to his anxious country. It is now two years and seven months since a scrap of writing has reached the coast from Dr. Livingstone, Lough he is believed to be residing at the distance of only a few hundred miles in the interior. He may be detained in captivity, or he may be prostrated by sickness, the recent attempt to convey supplies to him having railed to produce any direct news from the traveller ninself. The suspense in which his friends have been kept with regard to him has, on these accounts, become intoicrable, and requires to be terminated at all costs and hazards. The Council of the Royal Geographical society, therefore, having learned that a lavorable opportunity unexpectedly occurs of communicating with Zanzibar by a steamer which is to sail direct for that island, via the Suez Canal, at the end of this month, intend to despatch an expedition by her if sufficient funds can be collected in time, and, if not, by the next opportunity. The expedition will have instructions to receed at once into the interior, after consultation with Dr. Kirk, Her Majesty's Consul at Zanzibar, as to the precise route most advisable at the time when it arrives, and to make its way to Lake Tanganyika and ascertain on the spot the truth or falsehood of the rumors which have reached the coast with regard to Dr. Livingstone's residence at Manyema. The acting political agent at Zanzibar will be instructed by Her Majesty's government to afford every assistance to the expedition; and, as the party will be started in the most efficient state, it is hoped that the whole work may be accomplished and the Officers employed may return to England within the year. The public is in vited to co-operate with the society in albsching to the f

STATEMENT OF PACTS ABOUT DR. LIVINGSTONE.

cerning the great traveller:—

The last latter received from Dr. Livingtone is dated May 30, 1860, from Uju, Lake Tanganyika. In it he speaks of the unwillingness of the Arab traders to take charge of his letters to Zanzibar. He writes for fresh stores and men, and says that in the meantime he may explore the Manyema country and the lakes west of Tanganyika. June, 1870, Her Majesty's government gran.ed £1,000 to supply fresh stores and men to Livingstone—not by means of a relief expedition sent from England, but by parties of natives sont by the Consul from Zanzibar to the interior. One only of these native parties, with a portion of the stores, has succeeded in attaining a point within reach of Livingstone nor proof of the stores having reached him have reached Zanzibar. The native in charge of the stores simply states that he had received a letter from Livingstone, dated October 18, 1870, which letter he has not transmitted to Zanzibar. It is doubted, therefore, whether the traveller has been provided with the means either of continuing his explorations or returning to the coast; and it is probable he is detained against his will, and in a position from which only an expedition such as is now proposed, headed by a resolute and competent European traveller, can extricate him. CONFERENCE OF SCIENTIFIC MEN.

We understand, says the London Telegraph, that a conference of scientific gentlemen interested in the safety of Dr. Livingstone and members of the Geographical Society was announced to take place on Monday afternoon, January 8, in London. The meeting will decide what course the proposed Livin order, in the best and quickest manner, to rescue the devoted traveller from his supposed present cangerous detention among the tribes on the banks of the newly-discovered African lakes. The New YORK HERALD, in a recent issue, publishes the fol-lowing letter, walca may be taken for what it is -which is perhaps not much, considering

what shameless hars the natives are:[Here follows the letter of the Herald correspondent, dated Kwihara, district of Unyanyembe, July 4, 1871.1

COMMENTS OF THE ENGLISH PRESS ON THE HERALD EXPEDITION, The London Telegraph of January 6 thus refers to

The London Telegraph of January 6 thus refers to the matter:—

We to-day publish an appeal which the Royal Geographical Society has addressed to the English people for pecuniary help in fitting out an expedition, to siant at the end of the month, in quest of Dr. Livingstone; and it so happens that just at this moment we have reports of efforts to reach that interpid explorer which, it anything could, ought to stimulate all in whose power it lies to send their raid liberally and quickly. Englishmen must have read with strangely mingled feelings the account which we published yesterday of the New Yonk Herally's expedition. That searching party had reached a point more than five hundred miles from Zanzibar, and less than four hundred from Ujiji, where the chronicler of the expedition expected to find Dr. Livingstone; and the reports leave the searchers there about the middle of last year. Several natives had been met who described "a little, fat, old man, with a long white beard," as having encountered sundry adventures and accidents far up country, as having been at Ujiji, or as having encountered sundry adventures and accidents far up country, as having been at Ujiji, or as having encountered sundry adventures and accidents far up country, as having been at Ujiji, or as having the southest direction," and being then on his way back to Ujiji. In fact, if we may attach any weight to these fragmentary indications, they condrib the impression that Livingstone had made that place his headquarters and being then on his way back to Ujiji. In fact, if we may attach any weight to these fragmentary indications, they condrib the impression that Livingstone had made that place his headquarters and being then on his way back to Ujiji. In fact, if we may attach any weight in these fragmentary indications, they condrib the impression that Livingstone had made that place his headquarters and being them on this way back to Ujiji would probably have to be regarded as a sign of failure. But, as we have hinted, all these topographi

to June last may be set down in these few words:—Livingstone had been seen alive at Ujiji an uncertain number of months before, and might be found there still a month later. Subsequent intelligence, for which we are indebted to the Secretary of the Royal Geographical Society, casts a grave doubt on the fulfilment of the hone with which the co-respondent closes; for in september last the American expedition became involved in native tronbles, and suffered such calamittes as to make it very uncertain whether Ujiji would ever be reached. Apart from the probability that the English expedition will find all the work of actual communication with Livingstone yet to be done, surely our national honor is at stake in the matter. When we see the private enterprise of foreigners, daring and suffering in a cause that is primarily our own, we should be put to the blush if Englishmen did not answer the appeal of the Royal Geographical Society, by coming freely forward with help for the new "Livingstone Search and Rehef Expedition." No matter whether the linustrious traveller be detained by sheer devoinn to his task of solving the secret of Affeta, by sickness, by the jealous hostility of the natives, or lack of supplies—no matter though England should have only a few whitened bones to claim back from the wilderness—it is our duty to spare no effort in search of the long-lost wanderer, from whom, during two and a half years, no scrap of writing has come. The time is short—for the expedition saus in less than a month; but, if the people be once aroused to impair the amount of the fund.

The London Standard of the same date takes up the matter as follows:—

the matter as follows:—

It is impossible to feel any surprise at the prompt and characteristic negative with which the government have met the request of the members of the Geographical society to accord them some measure of assistance in the expedition that is about to be equipped in search of Livingstone. Recognition of those qualities—of the courage, the perseverance, the sen-sacrificing darling—of which we are, as nation, with such good cause proud is the last thing that we were warranted in expecting from an administration which has persistently trampled upon or neglected popular sentements and sympathies, and which, by the results of the Black Sea Conference, has shown how highly it esteems the trumphs so nardly won by the expenditure of English lives and the persistent display of English endurance. Had Mr. Lowe acceded to the application of the Geographical Society he would have performed an act which would have at once commanded the national approval. All orders of Englishmen would have seen in it an appropriate tribute to consummate bravery, patience and pluck, and would have rejoiced that a man who may fairly claim the title of hero, had obtained at the hands of his country the meed of public honor and acknowledgment. Nay, we may even venture to say that by this single concession Mr. Lowe would have gone far towards correcting the intense antiputing which the entire course of his policy has excited in the national mind, and that the government of which Mr. Lowe is an important member in showing itself capable of appreciating a career and a character which have a strong interest and charm for all of us, would have left on record at least one administrative exploit which the whole country would view with generous and undivided satisfaction. But with Mr. Vernon Harcourt's slinging criticism on the expenditure of the Ministry, the Chancellor of the Exchequer has felt bound to the reasons which might well nave influenced Mr. Lowe to arrive at a contrary determination. The national gain whileh accures to E The London Standard of the same date takes up the matter as follows:thing very like disgust. Englishmen cannot be bind to the reasons which might well have induced in the contract of the contrac turn to our own snores. The correspondent of the New York Herald mentions that he has aiready met two or three different natives who have seen Livingstone at a comparatively recent date. By one he was told that "the musunga (which appears to be Central African for white man) who came up from the Nayassa a long time ago visited Ujil last year, and was then about to proceed to Unuma," which is higher up. By another that "the musunga has met with a bad accident, having shot himself in the thigh while out buffato hunting, and that he is expected to return to Ujil when he gets well," All the accounts—and they are, it must be remembered, perfectly independent of each other—point to the anticipated arrival of Dr. Livingstone is dead, but there is no reason to place any credence in it, and the burden of testimony, such as it is, is very greatly in favor of the specify arrival of Livingstone at the town aiready mentioned, Assuming, as we are justified in assuming, that Dr. Livingstone is alive, it is undoubted that he is now on the borders of great Lake Tanganyika, and exploring the mysteries of those inighty waters. It has been all along the object of Livingstone to ascertain whether this lake is discharged through the Congo into the Aliantic. Dr. Livingstone has always inclined to the former of these theories, and he certainly will not return till ne has either established or refuted it. Should the gallant traveller be correct in his conjecture, and should, indeed, the Lake Tanganyika empty sacred stream of Egypt, then Livingstone, pursuing the track of his inquiries, will emerge into the world of African civilization after having penetrated right through the wild African Continent. It is, we are disposed to think, most likely that when the New York Herald correspondent arrives at Ujil he will hear that Livingstone has gone further north, and it is by no means improbable that Livingstone thinself may join the expedition of Ismail Pacha sent out under Sir Samuel Baker for the purpose of annexing the whole valley of the Nile, including its great lakes, to the Vicerovalty of Egypt. If Livingstone comes back to us with the tidings that the Lake Tanganyika mingles its waters with those of the Nile, then this river, having some six or seven hundred miles added to its ascertained course, will surpass in length any stream in the world. As to the other results with which Livingsione may return—the knowledge of a world that is unknown—they are such that the imagination cannot forecast them. Before the present year is out the advent among us of the great African explorer may compel us to construct snew the map of that vast Continent; and as we have said, there is enough to make us believe that the tane of 187, will not have been told before Livingstone is present here to relate some of the wonders that it has brought to light. We wish the Geographical Society all success in the labor that they are undertaking. The work will, indeed, involve a very heavy expenditure; but for such an enterprise funds are not likely to be wanting. Private generosity will not deny what State parsimony has refused, and the subscription list once opened will be rapidly filed. Two things we would urge upon those with woom rests the main responsibility of organizing this expedition. In the first place, it is to be hoped that not a minute will be lost in equipping and sending it forth. In the second place, it is indispensable that it should be of acequate strength, and albeit or graphe successfully with any of the difficulties which

The Source of the Nile. GREENOCK, Scotland, Jan. 6, 1872.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
SIR-Having read with much interest your re-SiR—Having read with much interest your reports from the Livingstone Expedition, I enclose you a cutting from a local paper, which you may find to be interesting in connection with the researches now being carried out under your auspices. \* \* \* A. O. L.

In view of the anticipated return of the famed Dr. Livingstone, and the expected narrative of his discoveries, it may be interesting to note the following extracts from an ancient book in the Greenock Library, entitled, "A Report on the Kingdom of Congo, &c., drawn out of the discourses and writings of Odoardo Lopez, by Philipp Pigaierta, translated by Abraham Hartwell: London, 1578.", An interesting and instructive task will be that of maxing comparisons between the forthcoming revolations and those made almost three annalred years ago in reference to the same subject and tract of country, and to observe how far the anticipations contained in the Doctor's letters of 30th May, 1869, concur with prior discoveries. The extracts are these:—

True it is, indeed, that there are two lakes, but they are situated in places quite contrary to those of Piolemy, for he, as it bath been told you, places the set of Piolemy, for he, as it bath been told you, places the set of Piolemy, for he, as it bath been told you, places the set of Piolemy, for he, as it bath been told you, place the secountries hold an opinion that the Nile, after its issues countries hold an opinion that the Nile, after its issues countries hold an opinion that the Nile, after its issues countries hold and the truth of the matter is that the Nile doth not have that the truth of the matter is that the Nile doth not have the stone. ports from the Livingstone Expedition, I enclose

people live; and so they say it sinks into the bottom of the earth.

From this first take, indeed, the Nile springs, which the treefee degrees incurds the Antarctic Pole, and enclosed like a vault with exceeding high mountains, the greatest whereof are called Cafates, upon the east, and the hills and Soi Nitromond, and those and silver on another side, and lastly with divers other mountains on the taird part. This River Nile runs for the space of four hundred miles directly towards the north, and then enters into another vast lake, which the inhabitants call Asen. It is much larger than the first, for it continues in breadth and lies under the equinocital line. From this second lake the River Nile runs forward to the Island of Merue for the space of 700 miles. But on the other side, towards Mouomotapa, there are continual wars, ic. in their own tongue the inhabitants are termed Agagl, who formerly so greatly salicited the kingdom of Congo. These people are not less courageous or strong than the Amazons, but are of a black complexion and fierce countenance, and they usually mark themselves above the lips upon their

## ATLANTIC CABLE TELEGRAPHY.

Necessity of Greater Facilities and a Lower Tariff Between England and the United States.

[From the London Daily News, Jan. 6.]

It is high time the interests of the general public were considered in connection with the telegraphic communication between this country and the United States. Greater facilities and a muce lower tarifactory needed. There seems to be no valid reason for maintaining the present rates for messages, and there is an enormous public on both sides of the Atlantic to whom the question is one of such vital interest that we may expect an agitation for treating the whole subject upon an imperial basis. Already here are portents of what is sure to come. An advertisement has appeared, inviting those interested to consider the propriety of laying another submarine cable, and has been followed by a sort of warning (doubtiess from some disinterested person) to the effect that no ston project can pay. The truth is the period has arrived when the interests of the British and American public must receive first consideration. The Atlantic cable has been an astabilished deat-these five yours; the original sharcholders in the venture of 1806 have had the whole of their capital back in dividends, and it savors of anachronism and absurdity that our telegraphic communication between the two worlds should depend upon intree lines of cable, one of which is constantly out of order, and another of which locontains a flaw.

Mr. Cyrus Field, the great advocate for Atlantic telegraphy, is now in Europe, and is bushy engaged in laying down the principles upon which the nations of the cartra should agree to light out their quarrels so far as leigeraphs are concerned. We venture to suggest to him another branch of the subject to which he ass given so much of his peculiar energy and talent, as one which may enable him to add considerably to his fame for disinterestedness and public spirit. Let him advocate the laying of

venture to suggest to him another branch of the subject to which he as given so much of his peculiar energy and talent, as one which may enable him to add considerably to his fame for dishiercestedness and public spirit. Let him advocate the laying of half a dozen new Atlantic cables, and the reduction of the tariff from four shillings to sixpence a word. The cost of sending a message to America has been reduced within the last lew months. The different boards interested have doubtless conferred, and meditated, and discussed, and nave finally, in the pienitude of their public spirit, determined on admitting their fellow citizens and cousins to a closer participation in those national behefits which telegraphic communication between England and America undoubtedly confers. Accordingly, the tariff has been considerably reduced. "Little more than half what it was about three months ago," remarked the clerk in charge of one of the busiest metropolitan telegraph stations resterday, "for it's only two pounds for ten words and four smillings or every word additional. We charge every word, including the addresses of a sender and the receiver, so that gives on an average about six words of message for the two pounds, or six shillings and eightpence a word for the lirst ax and four shillings a word afterwards. It used to be, before this last alteration, three pounds for the ten words, including the addresses, and six pounds for twenty words." This, then, is what five years of unbroken success has brought to us. It is doubtless true of firms in the habit of telegraphing frequently, that a couple of words, or even less, may sunice for each address. But the men or women who have to telegraph in an emergency and or each address and allows only ten words for forty shillings? Three parts of the assigned limit are, in many cases, absorbed without one word of message; and it sounds like a mockery upon the fine promises held out to us that the blessings of miernational communication should be thus circumscribed and curtailed. To promises hear during a should be thus circumnational communication should be thus circumscribed and curtailed. To outsiders it does not appear that the working expenses of a submarine
cable ought to be heavy; and those who have
watched the proceedings at recent sharcholders'
meetings, will have remarked that in nothing have
the chairman and directors of some of the largest
submarine lines been more consistently attacked
than for the heavy items returned for expenses, and
for what a not uninfluential section of investors consider the needless multiplication of poards of management. Time after time we are told that these directors
at a above all sordid considerations as to fees; and
time after time does the pertinacious representative shareholder retort, "Then, why don't you reduce their amount and save our money, by amalgamating under one management lines which, with
different sections and different names, are practicality one?" But the truit is, neither the shareholders nor the general public know much about
the commercial conditions which govern submarine
telegraphy. That information is in surprisingly
few hands. It is within the bounds of possibility
that two pounds for ten words may be, as we make
no doubt, the Atlantic Cable directors maintain
it is, a fair and reasonable charge. It may be
that they are right in upholding the system
of many boards, with the same gentiemen or
many of the same gentlemen sitting at each
it requires special knowledge to say why a-cable,
which les quietly at the bottom of the sea, and
which can be worked by a handful of cierks at each
it requires special knowledge to say why a-cable,
which les quietly at the bottom of the sea, and
which can be worked by a handful of cierks at each
it requires special knowledge to account for the enor
vide a goodly portion of railway piant; just as it requires special knowledge to account for the enor

his country and ours, and upon the certainty of a low tariff being in the end far more remunerative than a high one. The hitch which arose between the American authorities and the concessionaires of what is called the French Atlantic cable, though it was made and laid and in a great part owned by Englishmen, hight, we presume, be easily guarded against by some arrangement for reciprocity; and rew things would more gladden the great body of merchants and others who telegraph between England and the United States than the news that a healthy competition was impending, or that the crown had determined, after paying reasonable compensation, upon laying cables of its own.

or that the crown had determined, after paying reasonable compensation, upon laying cables of its own.

This is certain, the past five years have not brought England and America into the close and constant communication which the people of the two countries had a right to expect; and we trust to hear of the whole subject being referred as suggested, soon after the meeting of Parliament. There may be better routes than the existing ones. There may be cheaper methods of making submarine cables. There may be advantages of transmission which have not been tried. In the face of the "two pounds for ten words," the telegraphing and the reading public, every man or wondan with a parent, and it is a matter of comparatively small moment to them from what quarter it comes. But the subject is of imperial importance, and ought to be lifted out of the region of "promotions," "premiumna" and "royalties," These have had their turn, and those with faith have not done badly. But England and America united have a right to ask for something more; and as many capable people believe that messages might be flashed under the Atlantic for as many shillings as they now cost pounds, and be made to yield a fair profit besides, it is not too much to ask that the whole question should be inquired into and pronounced upon by competent and unimpeachable authority, whose report shall determine and be followed by definite action.

HUNTER'S POINT BIBLE WAR.

## HUNTER'S POINT BIBLE WAR. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:-

To the Editor of the Herald.—

The article in to-day's Herald, headed "The Hunter's Point Bible War," is totally incorrect so far as it relates to any disturbance in the school jester-day morning. There was no sneezing, no punishment for sneezing, no disorder of any kind. The school was as quiet during the reading of the Bible, and afterwards, as any public school generally is.

W. H. J. SIEBERG,

Principal Hunter's Point School.

## A CITY DISAPPEARED.

The Destruction of Oran by Earthquake-The City a Confused Heap of Ruis Distinct Shocks-Disappearance of the Whole Town in Ton Seconds-All the Inhabitants Houseless-Two Persons Killed. The Buenos Ayres Standard of 30th Novem

gives further intelligence than that reported by telegraph of the late disastrous earthquake at Salta. On the 22d of October, at eleven o'clock P. M., when had retired to their houses, the first shock was felt The greatest terror at once prevailed, and the rushed madly into the streets; few had gone to bed, as for hours before a quil, rum! noise had been heard in the distance, and all feared that it portended some unusual catastrophe. The shocks continued at intervals for nearly nine hours, during which time forty distinct movements of the split open—now here, now there—and the house feil in confused heaps of ruins. There is only one sions to other persons. Most of the inhabitant sions to other persons. Most of the inhabitants rushed out to the camp after the first shock and so saved their fives, but the town of Oran may be considered as totally destroyed.

The following is the official despatch from the Lieutenant Governor to the government of Salta, announcing the dreadilt catastrophe:—

ORAN, Oct. 22—3:30 P. M.

Sir.—I write in sorrow and alarm to request that you will inform his Excellency the Governor of the Province that the town of Oran has disappeared, nothing remaining of it but rulas. The earliquake shocks commenced at delevan o'clock last night, and continued until eight o'clock this morning.

that more will follow. The unfortunate inhabitants are of their knees minjoring the mercy of the Almighty The losses and injuries to persons are not yet knew? The losses and injuries to persons are not yet knew? If any purious have been crushed to the word of the word if any purious have been crushed to the control of the word if any purious have been crushed to the control of the word if any purious have been crushed to the control of the word if any purious have been crushed to the other than the control of t

few others slightly injured, all the rest of the inhabitants being saved as it by a miracle.

Private letters from Don Julio Aguirre to his father, of the same date as Mr. Carasco's, state that the whole town disappeared in ten seconds, not a stone remaining on a stone. The inhabitants were nudded together without anything to shelter them from the burning rays of the sun, and apprehensive of fresh shocks every moment. There were two persons killed. Don Aguirre had only left his dwelling a few seconds when it tumbled like a house of cards. News has been received from Jujuy to the effect that the earthquake was felt there with fearful violence, and that a volcano has burst forth in eruption and it is feared that studerranean movements may be expected along the whole line of the Andes. The people of Satta are making the noblest efforts to relieve the sufferers.

Some confusion seems to exist as to the whereabouts of the place at which this great calamity has taken place, occasioned chiefy by the town called Oran being situated in Jujuy, on the Bolivian border, and not in Salta, the province immediately south of it. Oran is, or rather was, a small place on the Vermeja, close to the borders of Bolivia, within which, indeed, it is placed by some authorities, the boundaries of the South American republics being extremely unsettled. The calef trade was with Bolivia, and the land about the town is beautifully laid out and watered. The faller produce is cocos.

## CARE FOR THE AGED.

Ladles of the Union Ald Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church-Annual Meeting-

sity for some systematic effort to care for aged and infirm female members of the Methodist Church, organized a society under the style of the "Ladies' Union Aid Society," and hired and afterwards purhelpless and aged ones for more than six years. A donation of two lots of land was then made to the Society by Mr. William S. Seaman, and the ladies purchased a third lot and built thereon, in 1857, the beautiful and convenient "Home" in which they min-ister to the minos and bodies of more than four-score aged Christians whose sands of life are nearly death are cheered by kindly words and sympathizing deeds. When the edifice was completed there remained on it a debt of \$23,000, which in the succeeding seven years was reduced to \$8,000, and in 1864 this was completely wiped out through the per-severing efforts of the late Schaurman Halstead, and a balance of \$2,000 remained, with which the "Home" was put in thorough repair.
During the last four years the institution has re-

ceived from the State and city an annual appropriation of \$5,000, and for the two years preceding these \$4,000 annually. The outcry raised last winter

SECTABIAN APPROPRIATIONS BY THE LEGISLATURE and the municipality of New York has deterred the managers from asking such aid. A plot of ground in Lexington avenue, which had been donated to the society, has not been either accepted or refused, because of the opposition made to its acceptance by the Preachers' Association. The question of raising the necessary funds to carry on the good work of the society without asking for or receiving State or city and to devise some plan of annual subscriptions, but nothing tangible has yet come from that committee. The preachers deem it better to let the ladies devise their own plans, and the ministers will then adopt and push it forward. Meantime the managers have to depend upon fairs and lestivals and donation visits, together with a few annual subscriptions for their funds. These gatherings last year were very successful, and gave the ladies \$9,456 27, which, with a balance of \$4,567 31 that remained in the treasury January 1, 1870, made a total of \$14,023 58. From this sum was paid out for current expenses during the year \$11,086 63, which left a balance in the treasury at the beginning of the present year of \$2,936 95. At the commencement of the last year there were 53 old ladies in the Home; 13 were received during the years and 9 died. Their ages ranged from 51 to 85 years respectively, and they had enjoyed the hospitalities of the institution for periods ranging from four weeks to fourteen years. The average number of and to devise some plan of annual subscriptions,

from four weeks to fourteen years. The average number of

BENEFICIARIES IN THE "HOME"

all the year round was eighty-five, and the actual cost of maintaining them in the institution was a fraction less than \$2.57 per head per week. This includes not merely table expenses, but fuel and light and everything necessary for their comfort, and, as the matron, Mrs. Adams, pithily remarked, she believed her family could not be boarded in the Astor House for any such sum. The charge of extravagance eannot be laid at the door by this Home for the Aged.

The younger members of the Board of Managers have organized a Reading Committee, which at

The younger members of the Board of Managers have organized a Reading Committee, which at stated times visit the Inmates and read and sing to them, and strive to brighten and cineer the waining hours of life. They ask for donations of books and magazines for the horary. The house physician, Dr. Fetter, reported that the health of the Inmates of the Home was remarkably good; but to avoid the contagion of smallpox he had vaccinated the entire family. The building is always clean, well vestiated and comfortably heared, and, in his opinion, everything is done for the care and comfort of the aged that can be done by the worthy matron. Three managers—Mrs. Betty, Mrs. William B. Corning and Mrs. John Cronch—died during the year. All these facts appeared in the several reports which were read yesterday at the TWEXTY-FIRST ANNUAL MERTING OF THE SOCIETY, at which Mr. C. C. North presided. A choir of young friends present sang very sweetly several pieces appropriate for the aged in their outlook towards heaven, and interesting remarks and addresses were made by the chairman and Rev. J. S. Willis and Rev. Mr. Asten. Mr. North expressed his deep interest in the progress of the institution, which has now attained its majority, and said that he first \$5 he ever gave away was to the Five Points Mission and the first \$100 was to the "Old Ladies" Home." He referred to the gratification which the managers to-day must have witnin themselves as they review the progress of the institution for twenty-one years, and think of the man weary feet which used to tread its hair, but which now tread the golden streets above. Mr. Willis spoke about the retroactive and reactive influences of benevolence, by which they who do good to others receive good themselves. Mr. Asten's remarks were equally appropriate, and after a few words from other friends present and the election of officers the society adjourned.

Information reached Coroner Herrman yesterday morning at the City Hall that Victor Ciemens, a German, twenty-six years of age, had died in Bellenight of the 30th ult. deceased, with a friend or two, was in the lager beer saloon 324 East Twentytwo, was in the lager beer saloon 324 East Twenty-eighth street, and while there a difficulty occurred with three or four other men who entered the place, one of whom, it is alleged, struck Clemens on the head with a lager beer glass, thus causing fracture of the skuli or compression of the brain, although evidences of such a result did not immediately appear. The man charged with inflicting the fatal violence and two in his company were arrested soon after the occurrence, and liberated on ball by the magistrate before whom they were arraigned. Deceased was subsequently removed to the hospital, and died as stated.

Yesterday afternoon Joseph Renck and Matthew Kronan, two of the parties implicated in the assault, were arrested by the Twenty-first precinct police and held to await the result of Coroner Herrman's inquisition.

# CHISELHURST.

A New Year Luncheon at Camden House.

NAPOLEON AND EUGENIE.

All the Money Required Can Be Raised in the United States.

THE EMPEROR'S OPINION OF AMERICANS.

Sentiment in St. Petersburg and Berlin.

LITTLE LOUIS.

General Review of the Situation in France.

CHISELHURST, Jan. 1, 1872, "A large and distinguished party," as a professional reporter would say, assembled this morping, at eleven A.M., in the dining room of Camden House, to partake, after having paid the usual New Year's compliments to the ex-imperial couple, of a sub-stantial if not a very recherché luncheon. The party numbered thirty persons altogether, and the chief figures of the festival were the ex-Empress, just returned from Spain, the Duchess of Mouchy (Anna Murat), just arrived to welcome her imperial mistress, and a pheasant-and-truffles pie just sent or with Queen Victoria's "compliments of the season:" while Aide-de-Camp General Pajol, just returned from a Bonapartist political tour to Germany and Russia, concentrated in himself the political interest of the occasion.

was on the whole the first merry entertainment that ever took place in Camden House since that country seat became the world-famous place it is

he ever was. A separation of a conple of months sides of her temper, and during the whole morning he was looking at her with the eyes of almost a young man fresh from the wedding cere-mony, asking several of his guests whether they did not find that the Empress has remarkably changed for the better. Of course, the answer was invaria-bly in the affirmative though every one of those present could not fail seeing that Her ex-Majesty re turned much stouter, much older and with a much head, notwithstanding all the pains she takes to dye them into the color of their past years. As regards her disposition, however, she seems to have decidedly gained, though she avowed to her friend "Anna" (Duchess of Mouchy) that it was with something very near disgust that she came back again to least, the Empress seemed quite jolly and turned cross against her husband only once, consequent on his trying to know too much of what the Empress had been doing at her mother's. It would seem that Her Majesty does not care much about giving "full lars" of her sojourn in Spain, and that the nusband, having now no courtiers or secret police to report on such matters, is constantly trying to oump his information out of the Empress herself by inducing her to speak of the friends she saw a the pleasures she enjoyed. So it was furing the lunch, too. The Emperor, speaking of the enjoyment of her health, made her some question of particulars, which the Empress rebuked by a brief, "I told you already that I have en general very much enjoyed myself." The inquisitive husband was thus at once cut down, and every one, including himself, speedily passed to the appreciation of the quali-

QUEEN VICTORIA'S PIE, and a very good and very large pie it was. Every one ate a big piece of it; but every one did his best, too, to make little jokes at the respectable and domesticated old lady who sent it. The general impression seems to have been that a pie, however excellent, was not exactly a thing to be made a present of by a Queen to an Empress on a New Year's Day combined with a happy return from a by-the-by, on the custom prevailing in England of making presents of entables and drinks, while the volatile Princess Anna amused herself by picking out truffles and giving each of them a surname of those of the members of Queen Victoria's family and household who, according to her supposition, were engaged in the peeling of the truffles and in the general preparation of the pie. Still more hilarity was excited by two bourriches (or hand baskets) of

elaborately adorned with fresh camelias and rose and sent in by some imperialist milord of the dining room as a curious specimen of that strange taste that makes a nation decorate dead animals with living flowers and bright, variegated ribbons. All the wit and laughter did not make Napoleon himself, however, eat in any way more than usual. He was always reputed to be a very small eaver, and this morning he added only by courtesy a small piece of the pie to his usual two boiled eggs.

LUNCHEON OVER.

The luncheon being over the whole company went to the petit salon to sip their coffee, and all sorts of subjects began then to be treated alter-nately. Princess Anna having found something wrong with one of the Empress carrings (the well known diamants norrs), began to adjust it, and the

talk naturally went about jewelry, the Empress confessing her great regret that Countess de Clary nad included in the stock of her jewelry that was sold a short time ago

THE MAGNIFICENT SAPPHIRES

presented to her by the Suitan. The stones were of so rare a nature that Her anjesty wishing a new years ago some trifling addition to the parare condition nowhere and a stone to match, and was compelled to order a false one. The set having been sold the Empress now lamented about it, and the enamoured husband at once offered to buy the parare back again if she wished it.

NAPOLEUN'S COLLECTION OF AUTOGRAPHS.

He said it Would be very easy to him, for a British amateur of curjosity offered him 15,006,000 francs for his collection of autographs, which he would at once dispose off should the Empress really wish to have her sapphires back. The great value of the celebrated Napoleon collection of autographs, which includes the rarest specimens of writing, including a letter of Christopher Columbus, is only too well known, But I leavelt to you to judge whether such an offer could really have been made, or whether the Emperor attempted by telling the story to make a bit of after luncheon fun at the extravagance of Englishmen.

MONEY TALK

A bit of atter luncheou fun at the extravagance of Englishmen.

MONEY TALK
having always the tendency to run on, some more conversation about financial matters took place, and caused the Emperor to make the statement that at the present moment he had, together with his wife, as a matter of quite secure income, soo, 000 francs a year; while the Prince Imperial had a fortune of 22,000,000 francs, invested in several ways and at various races of interest. Some further remarks were made by his ex-Majesty concerning the constant proposals of money that are made to him.

the constant proposals of money that are made to him.

THE OFFER OF AN AMERICAN CITIZEN.

It would appear that an American citizen had proposed to the Emperor a country residence on the eage of London, but the Emperor and declined the offer on account of his not wishing to accept a present from a gentleman belonging to another nationality, and to whom he, therefore, would never be able to repay the courtesy. "I should have been glad to take the lease of it," added Napoleon, "but I had already made my arrangements for Camden House." He spoke also (this not quite so loudly, and addressing only those who were seated more closely to him] of

A MONEY PROPOSAL

to the amount of 40,000,000 france that had been made to him by a party of bankers, chiefly American citizens—an offer that has been also declined "for the present." As the disposition of the whole company was rather a lively one, some one ventured to remark that the Emperor, in refusing that, may have refused "On and pour arolf un beau." The Emperor smiled at the remark, and said that, perhappy, it may not be untrue on the whole, for he was sure that if the time should come when he would really want money he had no doubt he would get ten times that amount in America, with the citi-

zens of which country he had always and sopes he would always preserve the best relations.

Napoleon's opinion of americans.

The Emperor began then to recapitulate the various relations he had with American citizens in Paris and the censure which he always met on the part of the courtiers and the public on the subject of his inviting "cotton merchants" to the Court. He said he was the only man at the Tuileries who did not care about titles which he was himself bestowing, and that he knew that the numerous Americans who enjoyed his hospitality did well remember it. "They are a very madre sort of people," added the Emperor. "If they come to you with some sort of proposal or offer they are sure to ask you, by the way, for something, say only for a line, which may serve them on some future occasion. But, nevertheless, on the whole I think they are the best people to deal with, and I am sure they are those I like best for my own part."

The new year, as a matter of course, brought not only hundreds of congratulators.

The new year, as a matter of course, brought not only hundreds of congratulatory letters to thiseliburst, but a good many visitors, whose mere presence caused a considerable increase of political activity, and this time of a very curlous—I should almost say important—characters. But my letter is already too long to speak today of what is going on in this respect. You shall hear of it to-morrow.

New Year's Day at Chischurst-The Empe ror's View of the Situation-News from St Petersburg and Berlin-Little Louis-His Progress in Knowledge and Other Things.

Giving you yesterday a description of our New Year's luncheon. I told you that the most interest ing figure among the guests was, politically speak-ing, General Aide-de-Camp Pajol, who has recently returned from a long journey to Russia and Ger-many. The General was always a favorite of the ex-Emperor, though he never had any particularly important command. He was at the beginning of the war a général de division attached to the person of the Emperor, and I saw him at Metz triump a few days later, to Pont-h-Mousson, on a dark and rainy evening, in the suite of his master. The General is now on the reserve list, and, therefore, a leisure to undertake any Continental tour he likes He seems to have been directed to take advantage of this lessure and pay some incognito visits to the Emperor Alexander and Prince Bismarck, with a view to investigate the state of feelings and thoughts with reference to the eventuality of a restoration of his master.

GOOD NEWS PROM RITISTA What were the exact answers he brought has not yet completely transpired; but it begins to transpire, at least partly. Thus, for in-stance, if the General does not speak of what the Emperor of Russia told him, he said quite openly during the lunch that the heir-apparent of the Russian throne distinctly expressed h the sense that, whatever may be the policy of his terest to support France and to restore her Rhine frontiers, provided France gives up the policy I pursued towards Russia at the outbreak of the Crimean war. If the General had the satisfaction of thus bringing, at least partly, good news from Russia, he owas that he had something much less pleasant to listen to at Berlin.

BAD NEWS FROM GERMANY. He did not say whether Prince Bismarck was or was not in favor of a Bonapartist restoration, but what seems to be quite certain is that the Chancellor is greatly displeased with the present state of affairs in France. In analyzing the possible issues of home politics of that country, he drew a very gloomy persist in creating havoc at home and thereby lessen the chance of European tranquility as well as the security for the payment of their debts, he would not only extend the occupation of their of a collision, cut away the whole of the bord land to the line of the Saone, give back to Vic Emmanuel Savoy and Nice and constitute France federative republic as the Communists wish "They will then be able to cut each others ich as they please," said the Chancellor, "and without troubling anyone outside." The declaration of the General did not seem, however, to trouble either the inhabitants or the guests of Camden House.

HOW THE EMPEROR FEELS ON THE SUBJECT.
In fact, the Emperor seems to be more convinced of his return than ever, and apparently thinks that, before doing what he says he will do, Prince Bisnarck will furnish him every facility for a return. And this is by no means unlikely. The dread of federalism and republics is too great in Germany, England and Russia to admit the idea that Prince Bismarck will be allowed to create so big a federative republic as France would be, even without Savoy, Nice and that part of the Burgindy vine yards of the products of which the German Chan-cellor is so fond. The governments of

THE THREE GREAT MONARCHIES know that at present the republic in France is no republic. It is a monarchy of the best stamp, only without a king. Censors, police, passports, mul-tary executions—everything that is implied by the word monarchy flourishes in France as well a ingly tolerated; but no other sort will be allowed, and the Chancellor, however successful he might prove, will, nevertheless, be stopped if he goes a the Bonroons or one with the Bonaparies. Now, the

ANTIPATHY OF BISMARCK TO THE BOURBONS,

the Bourdons or one with the Bonaparies. Now, the
Antipathy of bismarch to the Bourdons,
senior as well as junior, is only too well known.
Besides, they do not offer any security whatever,
either for the preservation of peace and order or
for the payment of the indemnity. It is, therefore,
clear that the Chancellor's only way is to support
M. Thiers as long as he can, and when the old fistorian dies or finds himself thrown out of the Presidential chair, to push lorward either the old or the
young Chiselhurst refugee. Napoleon's own view
is clearly stated in the following sentence, twice repeated on New Years' Day:—

"I GIVE M. THIERS ANOTHER THREE MONTHS.
By thattime Gambetta will have taken his piace.
Of this I am perfectly sure, and this I consider to
be the best thing that can happen as far as we are
concerned." Now, you must know by telegraph
that Gambetta has already reppeared in the South;
that he is to go in a few days to Bordeaux,
and by the time this letter reaches you you
will know how far the old Chisolhurat
politician was right in his anticipations. All I can
add here of my part is that all forms of Paristan
political theories are gaining considerable ground
in the southern departments of France, and that
new members of the international Society are daily
recruited there in large numbers.

THE LEADING INTERNATIONALISTS

of London and Paris are, indeed, sworn enemies of
Gambetta. But for the mass of hew recruits he has
still a great prestige, and should the term appointed
by Napoleon turn out to be correct the central authorlites of the international will scarcely have time
to inculcate into the heads of their new fellow members that Gambetta and socialism have nothing in
common, and that, therefore, he is not a main fit to
the President of a repubnique democratique et sociale,
So that he has a fair chance of getting again at a
dictaiorship if M. Thiere uoes not find some means
for locking him up before he has become dangerous,

NAPPLEON'S COMMUNICATIONS WITH BISMARCE
transpire in more th

that langue barbare, but all who could do so were asked to give a trial to the boy. It must be said, by the by, that the Young Louis looks as if he were to be a very intelligent sort of youth. At all events, he is very much so for his age flow nearly sixteent, makes remarkable progress in everything he studies, and during the absence of his mother wrote her constantly in spanish and English, notwithstanding her indifferent knowledge of the latter. But the mother offered him thus a sort of exercise. The only thing a stranger may consider it rather early for Louis to make progress in its the mainer in which he sometimes looks at and speaks to ladies, especially to ta make progress in its the mainer in which he sometimes looks at and speaks to ladies, especially to tanker looks at and speaks to ladies, especially to tanker looks at and speaks to ladies, especially to tanker looks at and speaks to ladies, especially to tanker looks at and speaks to ladies, especially to tanker looks at and speaks to ladies, especially to tanker looks at and speaks to ladies, especially to the there was a longue to the same additional motive to those of mero pleasure, change of air and the settlement of money matters with ner mother and a couple of Spanish bankers. The Empress had to give an account of the fortone of the two Duclesses d'Abe, her niceces, to whom she had been appointed trustee at the time of the death of her sister. The Empress settled that business to the general satisfaction of all those concerned; but les méchanies tanques whisper sometaing about his having been done not without a disoursement on the part of the stiftenamored husband. At all events it is known that the bankers, Devaux & Co., placed in the hands of the Empreyr, in the beginning of December, something like seventy million francs, raised from various sources, and of that amount a great deal seems to have been spent up to New Year's Day—that is to say, in barely a monthe's time. Those who are not very lond of the Empress say she took much time to sett